

JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.
For Township Officers, each \$1 00
For County " " 2 50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

W. R. OSBORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Has located in Jasper and here his professional
services to the public, and his office is in the
corner of Fifth and Main streets.

C. H. WAGON, W. S. HUNTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in Dubois and adjoining counties.
Office in Jasper, Ind., on the corner of Fifth and Main streets.

RON. JOHN BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BAKER & DOANE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and
adjoining counties. Office in Jasper, Ind., on the corner of Fifth and Main streets.

WILL A. TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to col-
lection of debts. Office in Jasper, Ind., on the corner of Fifth and Main streets.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and
adjoining counties. Office in Jasper, Ind., on the corner of Fifth and Main streets.

DILLON & DILLON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE over Joe. Troxler's Saddler Shop,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Office in Jasper, Ind., on the corner of Fifth and Main streets.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP
WM. GASSER,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Has built and opened a new shop for all kinds of
blacksmith work. This shop is situated on the corner of
Fifth and Main streets, and is well equipped with all the
latest machinery. His prices will be made to suit the times.

Wm. GASSER.

"The Old Reliable"

BODMANN'S
Leaf Tobacco
WAREHOUSE!

ESTABLISHED 1851. Nos. 57, 59,
61, and 63 West Front Street, foot of
Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Seed Leaf Auction Sales every Saturday.
The only Tobacco Warehouse in Cin-
cinnati that has a Seed Leaf trade. Stor-
age on Tobacco free for three months,
and charges reasonable as consistent
with fair dealings. Liberal advances
made on consignments upon receipt.
Send for weekly Tobacco Circulars.

CHAS. BODMANN & CO.,
Cincinnati.

Currency, Contraction and Ruin.

From the close of the war to 1873 the
condition of business in the United
States was one of remarkable activity
and prosperity. The industries of the
country were in active operation, work-
ing people were employed at good
wages, people were well fed and well
clothed. The labor markets were not
overtaxed with laborers, over production
was not talked of, tramps were not in
all the highways of the country, and the
outlook was most cheering. All this was
suddenly changed. The radical financial
policy, when finally its fangs were fairly
fixed in the business affairs of the
country, was productive of widespread
disasters. The Chicago Times, in an
article captioned "Greenbacks and
Cheese," endeavors to show that no
more money is required for the transac-
tion of business, since from 1872 to 1875
there has been no contraction of the pa-
per currency, but on the contrary, says
the Times, "there was an expansion, as
will appear from the following state-
ment taken from the last report of the
controller of the currency, and show-
ing the total amount of legal tenders,
fractional currency, old demand notes,
and national bank notes outstanding at
the dates named:

January 1, 1872, - - -	\$798,824,109
January 1, 1873, - - -	748,947,167
January 1, 1874, - - -	777,874,397
January 1, 1875, - - -	762,591,165

The trouble with the Times and kindred
sheets is that they do not state the
facts as they are, but they state them
as they wish them to be. They state
that there was an expansion of the pa-
per currency, which misled the public mind.
The Times does not state correctly the
amount of outstanding currency for the
years mentioned, nor does it show the
amount held out of circulation for re-
serves, etc., which very materially affects
the statement. But it is not our pur-
pose so much to show what has taken
place in currency matters since 1873 as
from 1865 to 1873, the period of business
activity. The figures required to demon-
strate the absolute truthfulness of the
charge that the radical party is respon-
sible for the business depression we find
in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Here they
are:

Year.	Currency.	Population.	Amount per capita.
1865	\$1,651,289,373	34,810,581	\$47 42
1866	1,803,702,726	35,537,148	50 76
1867	1,330,414,677	36,268,542	36 68
1868	817,189,773	37,016,949	22 08
1869	750,025,089	37,679,800	19 89
1870	740,039,179	38,558,371	19 16
1871	734,244,774	39,750,073	18 47
1872	736,349,912	40,978,667	17 97
1873	738,201,749	42,245,110	17 48
1874	779,031,589	43,550,756	17 89
1875	778,176,250	44,816,705	17 35
1876	735,398,832	46,254,311	15 87
1877	696,442,354	47,714,839	14 60

The currency included in the above
amounts comprises demand and one and
two year treasury notes authorized by
the acts of December 27, 1867; Decem-
ber 17, 1869, and March 2, 1861; tempo-
rary ten days loans and one year certifi-
cates of indebtedness; treasury notes
payable in two years and in sixty days;
seven-thirty three year notes; compound
interest notes; three per cent. certifi-
cates; non-interest bearing demand and
legal tender notes; fractional currency;
state bank notes, and national bank
notes.

The bulk of these issues were made
legal tender by the government, but
that characteristic was not indispensable
to constitute them parts of the money
volume; for, was that necessary, then
state bank and national bank issues
could not be counted as part of the cur-
rency, these never having been made
legal tenders.

We are prepared to prove, however,
that all the above issues were employed
as currency, and went to make up the
volume of circulating medium. The
7-30 three year notes whose circulation
as currency is most scouted, were out-
standing on the 1st of September, 1873,
to the amount of \$830,000,000, every
dollar of which was legal tender for its
face value under the terms of the law
"to the same extent as United States
notes."

We have not the space or time to
dwell upon this part of the question, but
we again state that these notes were
employed as currency, as can be proved by
the very highest authority.

Here it will be seen that the contrac-
tion of the currency from 1866 to 1873
amounted to \$1,653,510,974. In 1866
the population was estimated at 35,537,
148, and the currency per capita \$50 76.
In 1873 the population was estimated at
42,245,110, and the currency per capita
at \$17 48. As we have shown, the con-
traction of the currency from 1866 to 1873
laid the foundation for the business
disasters that have since followed in
rapid succession and continuously from
1873 to the present hour. The contrac-
tion of the currency from 1873 to 1877 is
shown to be \$41,846,353, and from
\$17 48 per capita to \$14 60 per capita.
This contraction of the currency from
1866 to 1877 was productive of shrink-
age of values, and this shrinkage pro-
duced failures and bankruptcy, idleness,
poverty, hunger, starvation and crime.

The radical party is responsible for this
curse of the nation. It is the policy of
the money sharks and white making
the working people of the country, mil-
lions of whom to-day do not know how
they are to obtain a square meal. With
this contraction we have practically
reached resumption, but it has been at a
terrible sacrifice of business. Industries
have ceased to exist, thousands of busi-
ness firms have gone down under the
pressure, and millions of people who
had worked and were supporting their
families have been reduced to beggary.
Such is radicalism. A great curse is
almost beyond the vengeance of Je-
hovah.

The Local Paper.

To make a good local paper each indi-
vidual should make it his business to
furnish the editor with all the local news
that comes under his observation. The
editor cannot see and hear everything,
and those who see or hear everything
worthy of publication, would confer a
great favor upon his fellow citizens by
at the same time very materially assist in
making a good paper. The great trouble
is local papers are not appreciated as
much as they should be, and a great
many families do not take them at all.
How many families are there residing
in this county who do not take their
home paper? It is hard to tell. Yet
these same families are subscribers to
foreign story papers filled with romance.
They do a great injustice to their fami-
lies in this way, as they do not give their
children an opportunity of knowing
what is going on in their own county,
but instead fill them with romance that
poisons their minds to all that is good
and elevating. Let all take this matter
into consideration and if the local paper
does not furnish them with as much
foreign news as a metropolitan journal,
it certainly furnishes them with that
which should be of far more value to
them—the home news.—Columbus Dem-
ocrat.

The Chicago Times gives the follow-
ing figures as an estimate of the wheat
crop of the present year in the twenty-
four principal wheat growing States in
the Union:

State.	Bushels.
Minnesota,	60,000,000
Iowa,	45,000,000
Kansas,	30,000,000
Nebraska,	25,000,000
Michigan,	18,000,000
Illinois,	15,000,000
Missouri,	10,000,000
Indiana,	20,000,000
Ohio,	16,000,000
Texas,	12,000,000
Arkansas,	7,000,000
Kentucky,	8,000,000
Tennessee,	10,000,000
Pennsylvania, New York and	
New England,	25,000,000
Oregon,	8,000,000
California,	28,000,000
Total,	374,000,000

It is thought that there will be at least
80,000,000 bushels for export, which will
be 25,000,000 more than has ever been
exported in any one year. This leads to
the belief that low prices will prevail
for some time, unless a great war occurs
in Europe something that now looks
improbable.

—Hon. W. A. Traylor, of Dubois
county, who received the nomination
for State Senator is about thirty-five
years of age, a clever gentleman, and
possesses abilities that eminently fit him
for the responsible position to which he
aspires and to which his nomination in-
duces his election. While claiming
nothing for ourselves we thought, and
will think, that Orange county was en-
titled to the candidate, but the conven-
tion decided otherwise. That decision
is to us a law, and no one will more
heartily or cheerfully support Mr. Tray-
lor than will the writer, who was his
opponent for the nomination. He will
receive the unanimous and hearty sup-
port of the Democracy of Orange county.
—Paul News.

—N. Biel, the leading wheat buyer at
St. Branch, informed us on Monday last
that he was taking in on an average
three thousand bushels per day. The
price at that date was 80 cents per bush-
el.—Princeton Democrat.

After Timber.

In looking over the national greenback
presidential timber, we do not see any
better material than that rising young
man, Ben Butler.—Terre Haute Express.

Must Feel Sheepish.

We have a suspicion that Ben Harri-
son feels a little sheepish when he thinks
of Ben Butler and Wendell Phillips as
"idiots."—Terre Haute Express.

Might Do It.

By 1880 they'll be willing to compro-
mise on Fred.—Chicago Times.

Products of Wheat after Grind- ing.

A Kansas farmer sent to a N. Y.
Club the following, to which the appended
reply was given:

"Having recently sent to mill a grade
of clean choice wheat—for the grinding
of which I paid in cash—I received in
return for each bushel sent, twenty-four
pounds of flour, nine pounds of bran,
five pounds of shorts, being an aggre-
gate return of one thirty-eight pound
per bushel, and showing a shrinkage of
no less than twenty-two pounds. What
should have been the amount and pro-
portions of the products received?

Choice clean wheat should weigh sixty
pounds per bushel. The shrinkage
should not exceed three pounds. A
well-constructed mill will make forty-
five pounds of good family flour out of
sixty pounds of good wheat—will make
three pounds of shorts and nine pounds
of bran. A mill less complete in its
structure should make the same or even
more, in the aggregate. Imperfect
grinding or bolting will reduce the yield
of flour, but will add to the shorts and
bran.

The opinion of three prominent mil-
lers is given with this result. In custom
mills—grinding for the one eighth part
—the yield of flour per measured bushel
was from thirty-six to forty-two pounds,
depending on condition and quality of
the wheat, and upon "the number and
quantity of bolting cloth, fine or coarse."
The aggregate yield from sixty pounds
of choice wheat should never be less
than fifty-seven pounds.

Weight of wheat is 60 pounds to the
bushel, and to make a good barrel of
four five bushels will be excessive, even
in spring wheat. The product of five
bushels of wheat, after being ground
should be 300 pounds, less loss of weight,
say six pounds to be bolted, which
should yield 296 pounds of flour and 4
pounds of bran. The bran would be
divided into shorts, bran and fine mid-
dlings, according to the grading. Ac-
cording to this the man giving a miller
one bushel of grain, and paying cash for
the grinding, should get 30 1-5 pounds
of flour and 19 3-5 pounds of bran. So
the other miller, and that from spring
wheat should be obtained 39 to 41
pounds of elegant flour and 19 to 17
pounds of bran; less about two pounds
from winter wheat which produces
more flour, 43 pounds of flour should be
returned and 15 1-2 pounds of bran.

Leavenworth Democrat.

The Greenbackers of Crawford county
will meet at Harford, Saturday, August
17th, to discuss political matters and ar-
rive at what position they may take in
the coming campaign. Hon. John O.
Green, of New Albany, will be present
and address the assembly.

Dr. Falkner, of Schnodenville, Dubois
county, Indiana, was in town last Friday
and called to see us. The doctor re-
ported health good in his vicinity
crops never better and money more
plentifully.

—One of the wisest propositions ever
made probably by a convention was the
one adopted by the Jewish convention
while in session last week in Milwan-
kee. This was to the effect that large
quantities of land in the west and south
should be purchased, and the children
of the orphan asylum when large enough
to care for themselves should be settled
there. The poor of the Jewish faith
would also be provided with land and
homes and assistance given them until
they were able to depend upon them-
selves. This is practical charity.

Backing Down.

The Muncie Courier-Democrat says:
"The Radicals will hardly hold their
state ticket together until election.
Their Secretary of State is already sick
and wants to withdraw, while the can-
didate for Auditor says he was an in-
fernal fool for accepting the nomina-
tion."

No Woman Ever Did It.

Every once in a while we hear of a
California woman killing a bear. This
is all right. But we challenge the world
to ransack the pages of history and show
where a woman has ever got away with
a mouse.—Oil City Derrick.

A Prosperous Road.

Receiver King, of the Ohio & Miss-
issippi Road, has filed his June report
in the United States Court. Receipts,
\$314,663 93; disbursements, \$244,918 51;
cash on hand, \$140,473 00, of which
\$71 721 61 was on hand June 1st.

—This is the kind of literature that
Brother Murphy has to combat in
Boston:

Little bits of lemon,
Little chunks of ice,
Little water 'n' sugar
Make a man feel nice.

—Old wheat—a good quality—was
sold in this place the present week as
low as sixty-five cents per bushel.
Cheap.—Princeton Democrat.

The Dongola Bridge.

The new wrought-iron bridge, over
Patoka at Dongola, is completed and on
Tuesday, the Commissioners and other
County officials went up to see it.

It is a very substantial structure, hav-
ing been built with an eye to the pro-
spective future of the country. The only
possible element of weakness about it,
is the inflow nature of the ground on
which one of the abutments stands, and
it is thought that this will never cause
any trouble, as there is a heavy founda-
tion of heavy timbers entirely below the
bottom of the stream. The other stands
on solid rock.

The entire cost, including all contin-
gencies, \$5 000, which was promptly paid
by the companies of Gibson and Pike, in
proportion to the taxable property in
each, the share of Gibson being 7 1/4 per
cent, or \$3 567 57 and that of Pike 2 1/4
per cent, or \$1 432 43.

This is much cheaper than any wooden
bridge on stone abutments, that has ever
been built over the same stream.

The masonry was done by Putzer &
Schellenberger, of St. Melus, Ind., and
the superstructure by the Wrought
Iron Bridge Company, of Canton, Ohio.
—Princeton Democrat.

The following rule for ascertaining
the weight of cattle by measurement
furnished the Inter-Ocean, in answer to
a correspondent, may come very handy
to some of our readers:

"Measure the girth of the animal in
feet, by a cord around behind the
shoulder blade; then measure the length,
from the front of the shoulder-blades to
the end of rump. Multiply the length
by the girth. If the animal measures
less than 11 feet and more than 9 in
girth, multiply this product by 42, and
the answer will be the weight in pounds.
If it measures less than 9 and more than
7 feet in girth, multiply by 39; if less
than 7 and more than 5, by 23; if less
than 5 and more than 3, by 16; if less
than 3, by 11.

—Yes, Mr. Voorhees took the in-
crease of salary. The House voted it to
him and he was legally entitled to it. A
good many of his friends thought at the
time that he should have refused it, but
they have forgiven him for the good he
has done. If he made a mistake he has
atoned for it. He has restored the dol-
lar of the fathers and stopped the con-
traction of greenbacks. Mr. Voorhees
has earned a great deal more salary than
he ever got from the government. John
Peter Oliver Shanks took the increase
also. He is a Republican candidate for
Congress in Indiana.—Davies County
Democrat.

—At a recent convention of the stove
manufacturers held at Detroit, Michi-
gan, the president said: "If we would
make the best possible use of our money,
we should patronize ably conducted and
responsible newspapers. The newspa-
per is immeasurably the best medium
open to our trade; the most liberal and
expert advertisers testify to its value,
and in the employment of its columns
we would find a means of escape from
wasteful, undignified and ineffective
methods."

Schuyler and Ben—Par Noble Fraternum.

Smaller Colfax would be willing to go
the United States Senate from Indiana
if the Republicans could get the Leg-
islature. Ben Harrison would have a
word to say about it, however.—Cincin-
nati Enquirer.

—The result of Shermanization for
the first six months of the present year
was an increase of about 25 per cent in
the number and amount of failures, over
the corresponding period last year. A
vote for the Republican ticket is a vote
to continue this policy.

—A South Carolina negro says of
Wade Hampton: "Fo' de Lawd! but
every time dat man opens his mouf I
feels dat I am turnin' whiter an' gittin'
de kinks out'n my ha'r."

—We should never forget that home
is the residence not merely of the body
but also the mind; and that the object
of all ambition should be to be happy at
home and to make home happy.

—Look out, Miss, your lid's coming
off," said a kind-hearted San Francisco
boy to a young woman who, having an
uncommonly big mouth, opened it to
smile at a friend in the street.

—The Sazerac lying club, of Austin,
Texas, have ordered full length portraits
of Anderson and Mrs. Jenks.

—A single firm of Sheffield, England,
has this year ordered 80,000 dozen of
American hay rakes

—Artificial ice factories are success-
fully running this summer in several
Southern cities.

—The Mayor of Jefferson, Texas, re-
ceives a yearly salary of \$1. The town
is now delinquent.